

from that of the typical *Sus* in the entire absence of the fourth præmolar from each jaw. The great contraction of the lower jaw at the symphysis between the canines and the præmolars is likewise remarkable. The whole skull of *Potamochoerus* is shorter in proportion to its length than that of *Sus*, and more Hippopotamoid. The præmaxillary bones are more expanded. The basis cranii is altogether shorter, so that the pterygoids (which are stronger) nearly reach the tympanics, whereas in *Sus indicus* they are more than half an inch apart. The most noticeable character, however, in the skull of *Potamochoerus* is the great width and strength of the zygomatic arch which (as may be seen by the accompanying woodcuts), turns out suddenly at its anterior part at right angles from the line of the face, and attains its greatest breadth at once, anteriorly to orbits. In *Sus*, on the other hand, it slopes gradually outwards, and reaches its greatest width at the junction of the squamose with the malar. The orbits are proportionately smaller in *Potamochoerus*; and the malar bones are of remarkable size and strength. Looking at the occiputs, the supra-occipital is wider than in *Sus*, and more strongly ridged.

At the middle of the nasal bones in *Potamochoerus*, a rough outstanding ridge projects widely on each side to support the large warty protuberances which adorn the face of the living animal. This ridge is about 2 inches in length, gradually lessening towards the snout, and projects so far as nearly to meet the rough termination of the posterior development of the tusk-process of maxillary, and forms with it a channel for the passage of the orbital nerves and vessels.

Such are some of the leading peculiarities in the skull of this animal which seem fully to justify its separation as a generic or subgeneric form from *Sus*. It is probable that the Southern River-Hog (*Potamochoerus africanus*) possesses the same differential characters, and that the isolation of these two species in structural characters will thus be found to correspond with their geographical position as inhabitants of a distinct zoological region from that tenanted by *Sus*.

June 12th, 1860.

Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the Chair.

Dr. A. Günther exhibited a dried specimen of a fish of the genus *Centrolophus*, obtained by Mr. J. Couch at Polperro, Cornwall. It had been named by Mr. Couch *Centrolophus morio*, but Dr. Günther regarded it as of a new and distinct species, and proposed to call it *C. britannicus*.

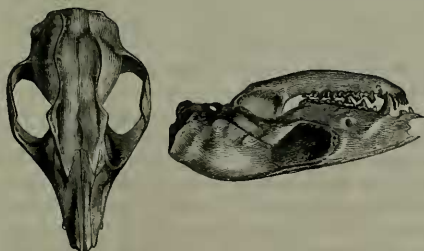
Mr. Sclater exhibited a male example of the Bimaculated Duck of Yarrell and other British authors, which was now generally believed to be a hybrid between *Anas boschas* or *Dafila acuta* and *Querquedula crecca*. It was shot when in company with other ducks (*Anas boschas*) on the Beaully Firth, Inverness-shire, in January 1860, by Mr. W. Lantour.

Prof. Macdonald exhibited diagrams illustrative of, and made remarks upon, a new scheme of zoological classification.

The following papers were read:—

1. ADDITIONAL NOTE ON *DIDELPHYS WATERHOUSII*.
BY ROBERT F. TOMES.

Since the publication, in the 'Proceedings' of the Society, of the description of this species, I have had occasion to study the descriptions of several species of Opossums in the 'Fauna Brasiliens*' of Prof. Burmeister, and find that he has characterized, under the name of *Gymnæomys scapulatus*, an Opossum, which he considers identical with the unnamed species described by Mr. Waterhouse at page 505 of his work on Mammalia. Believing in the identity of the specimen from Ecuador with the one from which Mr. Waterhouse's description was taken, and supposing it to be without a name, I called it, in honour of its first describer, *Didelphys waterhousii*. The question for solution is, whether Prof. Burmeister and myself have referred the same species to this description by Mr. Waterhouse, or whether two distinct species have not been thus confounded by us. In the first instance, my name would have to give way, that of Prof. Burmeister having the precedence by three years; in the latter case,



both names would remain. I submit the following as an explanation:—The specimen from which Mr. Waterhouse described was a male, and we have therefore no precise evidence of the nature of the pouch, although it is placed by him in that section in which the

* 'Erläuterungen zur Fauna Brasiliens,' &c., in folio, with plates, Berlin, 1856.

pouch is either rudimentary or wholly wanting. Prof. Burmeister places his species in a new genus in which this part is imperfect or absent. The specimen from Mr. Fraser, on the contrary, possesses a complete pouch, in which, according to that gentleman's note, were several young ones. When it came into my hands, this part contained cotton-wool, and was about the size of a large hazel-nut. This, as it appears to me, is quite sufficient evidence of the distinctness of the two species; but the specimen described by Mr. Waterhouse remains doubtful, since we do not know to which to refer it. The accompanying drawings (see woodcut, p. 303) of the skull of *Didelphys waterhousii* will perhaps assist us in making out the relationship of these species.

2. DESCRIPTIONS OF TWENTY-TWO NEW SPECIES OF HUMMING-BIRDS. BY JOHN GOULD, F.R.S., ETC.

As my work on the *Trochilidæ* is now fast drawing to a close, I have examined with care and minute detail my entire collection of this great and important family of birds, and I find therein more than twenty species, which, I believe, have not yet received specific appellations. Many of these I have had by me for years, while others have been more recently acquired. Of the specific value of those described in the following pages I am perfectly satisfied; but in case any doubt should be entertained on the subject, my collection is, and will be, at all times accessible for their elucidation.

GRYPUS SPIXI, Gould.

Crown of the head bronzy-brown; upper surface and all the tail-feathers very rich reddish-bronze; wings reddish purple-brown; line above the eye buff; ear-coverts dark-brown; throat, chest and under surface deep reddish-buff; under tail-coverts bronzy, each slightly tipped with buffy-white; upper mandible black; under mandible yellow, with a black tip; feet yellow.

Total length $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; bill $1\frac{1}{2}$; wing $2\frac{3}{4}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Supposed to be Brazil.

Remark.—This bird is considerably smaller than *G. navius*, and has a less cuneate tail. It is possible that this may be one of the sexes of *Glaucis dohrni*; many of its colours would induce such a belief; and if such should prove to be the case, that bird must be removed from the genus *Glaucis* to that of *Grypus*. I have named this bird in honour of the celebrated traveller Spix, in whose work there occurs a figure of a bird (*G. ruficollis*) which somewhat resembles my specimen: not so, however, the accompanying description, which appears to be that of the species so frequently sent from Rio de Janeiro, and which is generally known as *Grypus navius*.

GLAUCIS MELANURA, Gould.

Centre of the throat, chest, and under surface buff; a streak of dark brown passes downwards from the base of the lower mandible,

between which and the ear-coverts is a stripe of buff; there is also a line of buff behind the eye; crown of the head brown; back of the neck, upper surface, and two middle tail-feathers golden-green; upper tail-coverts narrowly edged with grey; basal portion of the inner webs and the shafts of the four lateral tail-feathers rich reddish-buff approaching to chestnut, the remainder of these feathers being black, tipped with white; bill black, except the base of the under mandible, which is yellow.

Total length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $1\frac{1}{8}$; wing $1\frac{1}{4}$; tail $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Remark.—This species is much smaller than the *G. hirsuta* of Trinidad and the eastern coast of America. It has also a much greater amount of black colour in its tail; this organ, in fact, when closed and viewed from beneath, appears to be entirely black, the under coverts concealing the buff colouring at its base. I possess two specimens of this bird, one of which, a very fine one, was received from the upper Rio Negro; the other from the Napo.

PHAETHORNIS ZONURA, Gould.

Crown of the head brown; back of the neck, back, and shoulders bronzy-green; rump and upper tail-coverts rich reddish-buff; all the under surface buff, palest on the throat; three outer tail-feathers on each side black at the base, with rich buffy tips; the fourth feather the same except at the tip, where the outer half is buff and the inner half white; the two central prolonged feathers black at the base, largely tipped with white; bill black, except the basal half of the lower mandible, which is either yellow or flesh-colour; feet yellow.

Total length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill 1; wing $1\frac{3}{4}$; tail $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Peru, where it was procured by M. Warszewicz.

Remark.—This is a fine and very distinct species; it is perhaps most nearly allied to *P. griseogularis*; it is, however, a much larger bird, and has its tail much more strongly marked. In fact, the tail must show very conspicuously when outspread, from the strong contrast which the black basal portion offers to the buff tips and the rich rufous colouring of the rump and upper tail-coverts. It belongs to that section of the genus *Phaethornis* to which Prince Bonaparte has given the subgeneric name of *Pygornis*.

AUGASMA SMARAGDINEUM, Gould.

Crown of the head and throat glittering greenish-blue, imperceptibly passing into the glittering green at the breast; back of the neck and upper surface golden-green; upper tail-coverts grass-green; under tail-coverts green inclining to purple on some of the feathers; thighs brown; tail bluish-black, the two outer feathers on each side slightly tipped with white; bill black, with the exception of the basal half of the under mandible, which is flesh-colour.

Total length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Brazil.

Remark.—This bird is about the size of *Thalurania furcata*; it is therefore a rather large species; it is also an elegantly formed bird. Those who are acquainted with the *T. chlorocephala* of M. Bourcier

will find in this a very near ally; I have not the least doubt, however, of its being quite distinct. The only examples I have seen are one in my own collection, and another in that of M. Verreaux of Paris. In M. Verreaux's specimen the white tippings of the outer tail-feathers are nearly obsolete, while in mine they are conspicuous; in my specimen, also, the two middle tail-feathers are marked with green on their upper surface, while in M. Verreaux's these feathers are uniform in colour throughout. My bird was kindly sent to me by T. Reeves, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro.

EUCEPHALA CÆRULEO-LAVATA, Gould.

Crown of the head greenish-blue, not very brilliant, but having a few conspicuous small bright-blue feathers intermingled; throat and chest bright greenish-blue, passing into purer green on the flanks; back of the neck, and back, deep grass-green; wings purplish brown; upper tail-coverts bronzy-orange; under tail-coverts bronzy purplish brown; two middle tail-feathers deep purplish bronze; the next on each side is washed with bronze on its outer margin; the remaining feathers purplish-black; thighs greyish-white; the bill appears to have been reddish flesh-colour at the base of both mandibles (this colour also pervades nearly the whole of the under mandible); the remainder of the bill black.

Total length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. St. Paulo in Southern Brazil.

Remark.—I am indebted to T. Reeves, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, for a fine specimen of this new bird, which differs so widely from every other known species, that I am unable to compare it with any one of them. It is a stout and rather large bird, with a well-proportioned bill and tail, the latter of which is considerably forked.

I am not quite satisfied that a place in the genus *Eucephala* is the proper position for this bird among the *Trochilidæ*, and I feel that I might, without overstepping the bounds of propriety, have constituted it the type of a new genus.

EUCEPHALA HYPOCYANEA, Gould.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, back and flanks somewhat dull-green; throat and chest brilliant blue, passing into glittering green on the centre of the abdomen; wings purplish-brown; upper tail-coverts reddish-bronze; under tail-coverts brownish-black, with bronzy tips; tail steel-black; thighs brown; upper mandible black; basal two-thirds of the under mandible flesh-colour, the apical third black.

Total length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing 2; tail $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Said to be Bahia in Brazil.

Remark.—This is a rather small, but distinctly marked species, unallied to any other bird. Lesson's Plate 49 of his '*Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux Mouches*,' appears to have been taken from a bird of this kind; but the term *bicolor* cannot for a moment be entertained.

ERYTHRONOTA? ELEGANS, Gould.

Crown and all the under surface of the body glittering light-green; back of the neck and back golden- or orange-green; upper tail-coverts purplish-red or puce-colour; tail long, forked, and of a purplish violet-hue with green reflexions on the tips of the two centre feathers; wings purplish brown; tarsi white; under tail-coverts grey with bronzy-purple centres; upper mandible flesh colour at the base, and black for the remainder of its length; under mandible flesh colour, except at the tip, which is black.

Total length $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; bill $1\frac{1}{2}$; wing $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. Unknown.

Remark.—It is easier to assign a specific name to a bird than to determine to which generic form it is referable; and if there be any bird which is a puzzle to the brain of the ornithologist, this is one. It is a very elegant species, and quite distinct from every other known Humming Bird; in its glittering light-green crown, throat, and chest it looks like a *Chlorostilbon*, but the form of its tail and some other characters ally it to the *Erythronotæ*, with which I have provisionally placed it.

THAUMATIAS VIRIDICEPS, Gould.

Crown of the head, nape, and sides of the neck glittering light green; back and shoulders bronzy-green; throat and abdomen pure white; flanks white, faintly spotted with yellowish-green; under tail-coverts white; the rather short and narrow tail-feathers purplish-grey, with an obscure band of purplish-brown near the tip of the three outer ones on each side; upper mandible black; under mandible yellowish, except at the extreme tip, which is black.

Total length 4 inches; bill $\frac{9}{16}$; wing $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Ecuador.

Remark.—Of this somewhat remarkable species I have two specimens, which appear to be male and female. It is a robust bird, being almost as stout in its bill, head, and body as the members of the genus *Cyanomyia*, while its tail is short and the feathers narrow, as in *Thaumatias leucogaster* and *T. chionopectus*.

THAUMATIAS CÆRULEICEPS, Gould.

Crown of the head and back of the neck deep shining greenish-blue; back and shoulders green, passing into bronzy-green on the rump and upper tail-coverts; tail nearly uniform bronze, with a very faint indication of a zone of brown across the outer feathers near the tip; wings purplish brown; sides of the neck glittering bluish-green, the blue tint predominating on the ear and immediately under the eye; centre of the throat and chest broken glittering green and white; flanks bronzy-green; under tail-coverts grey, with brown centres; upper mandible dark brown; under mandible appears to have been yellow, except at the tip, which is dark brown.

Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill $\frac{15}{16}$; wing $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Bogota.

Remark.—This species, which is somewhat allied to the *T. milleri*, differs from that, as well as from every other known member of its genus, by the blue colouring of its crown.

THAUMATIAS NITIDIFRONS, Gould.

Crown of the head, face, chest, and breast glittering green; abdomen and flanks golden green; back, shoulders, and rump bronzy-green; tail pale bronzy greyish-green, with a zone of purplish-brown crossing the four lateral feathers on each side near their tips; under tail-coverts grey, with a patch of bronzy-green in the centre of each; tarsi greyish-brown; upper mandible black; under mandible yellow, black at the tip.

Total length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing $1\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. Unknown.

Remark.—Nearly allied to the *T. brevirostris* and *T. milleri*, but differing from both in the glittering green of the face and crown, and in the centre of the breast being covered with the same shining colour. The specimen described was presented to me by G. N. Lawrence, Esq., when I visited New York in 1858.

CHLOROSTILBON MELANORHYNCHUS, Gould.

Bill black; crown of the head and the entire under surface glittering golden-green, the golden hue being most conspicuous on the crown; the back of the neck and upper surface are also golden-green, but less brilliant; wings purplish-brown; the short and slightly forked tail is greenish or steel-blue; thighs brown; anal region, and a small tuft springing from each side of the body, white.

Total length $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing 2; tail $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. The neighbourhood of Quito in Ecuador.

Remark.—Differs from *C. chrysogaster* in its black bill, its shorter and less forked tail, and in its being a stouter or more robust bird.

CHLOROSTILBON ACUTICAUDUS, Gould.

Crown and all the under surface glittering green, the green assuming a golden hue on the crown; back, all the upper surface, and tail rich golden-green; wings purplish-brown; bill black.

Total length 3 inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing $1\frac{5}{8}$; tail 1.

Hab. Antioqua in Columbia.

Remark.—This very distinct species is allied both to *Chlorostilbon portmanni* and *C. aliciae*; but it differs from the former in the greater length of its bill, and from the latter in the greater length of its tail-feathers. In the present species, the outer tail-feather on each side is prolonged nearly an eighth of an inch beyond the next, which again is a little prolonged beyond the centre feathers. When the tail is closed, the two outer feathers join at the tip, and form a sharp point; in the two species with which I have compared it, the tail is more truncate.

CHLOROSTILBON OSBERTI, Gould.

Crown of the head glittering golden-green; throat and all the under surface glittering grass-green; wing purplish-black; tail black, the six centre feathers terminated with a mark of brown, which is more conspicuous in some specimens than in others; in some also the two central feathers are tipped with green; bill coral-red at the base, black at the tip.

Total length $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches; bill $\frac{1}{2}$; wing $1\frac{3}{4}$; tail $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Guatemala.

Remark.—This species, which I have named after Mr. Osbert Salvin, and which is an inhabitant of the neighbourhood of Dueñas and some other parts of Guatemala, has been a great puzzle to me, as it must be to every Trochilidist who studies the little green Humming Birds to which the generic name of *Chlorostilbon* has been applied. It is, in fact, a diminutive *C. caniveti*, but too diminutive to be regarded in any other light than in that of a species.

In naming this bird after Mr. Osbert Salvin, I feel that a finer species might have been more appropriately dedicated to him; for there is no person of his youthful age who has exerted himself so praiseworthy or so successfully in collecting facts and specimens of ornithology. Mr. Salvin has already traversed a great part of the country of Central America, and has also paid a hurried visit to North Africa, and collected in both countries an immense mass of materials in every department of zoology, which he has liberally placed at the disposal of those who have devoted themselves to the several departments to which they pertain.

CALOTHORAX DECORATUS, Gould.

Male.—Crown of the head, all the upper surface and flanks deep grass-green; throat and sides of the neck very lovely shining lilac; chest grey; wings and tail purplish-brown; bill black.

Total length 3 inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing $1\frac{3}{8}$; tail $\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. Supposed to be Antioqua in Columbia.

Remark.—This species might easily be mistaken for *Calothorax heliodori*; but although closely allied to that species, it differs from it in several particulars,—in being much larger, in having the frill in front of the throat not so prolonged at the sides (in which respect it more nearly resembles *C. mulsanti*), the two centre tail-feathers finer or more spiny, and the bill much longer. These comparisons have been made with fine specimens in my collection of all three species.

AMAZILIA ALTICOLA, Gould.

Crown of the head and back of the neck dark brown, with very slight reflexions of golden-green; back of the neck, back, and rump golden- or orange-green; upper part of the throat, cheeks, and sides of the neck light golden-green; lower part of the throat, chest, centre of the abdomen, thighs, and the thickly clothed tarsi pure white; flanks rich bright buff; under tail-coverts white washed with buff; tail rich deep reddish-buff, the two centre feathers washed with

bronzy-grey, and the four outer ones, on each side, washed on their outer edges with bronzy-green; wings purplish-brown; bill black at the tip, the remainder white or flesh-colour.

Total length 4 inches; bill $\frac{1.5}{16}$; wing $2\frac{5}{8}$; tail $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Said to be the Puna district of Peru.

Remark.—In its general style of colouring, this bird is very similar to *Amazilia leucophæa*, but, compared with that species, is a giant in size; it has also less of the glittering golden-green on the cheeks and sides of the neck.

I am indebted to M. Bourcier for permission to describe this species.

PHLOGOPHILUS HEMILEUCURUS, Gould.

Crown of the head brownish-green; back of the neck, upper surface, two middle tail-feathers, and the flanks grass-green; sides of the face and ear-coverts greenish-brown; centre of the throat, chest, middle of the abdomen, and under tail-coverts white; tail rounded; the four lateral feathers on each side white with an oblique band of black or blackish-purple occupying the centre of each, this band of black extending along the margin of the two outer feathers to the tip, so that the inner web only is white; not so on the next, which is terminated with a large spot or tip of white; upper mandible black; under mandible flesh-colour; feet yellow.

Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. The borders of the Rio Napo.

Remark.—I have no doubt that the bird from which the above description was taken is immature; when the adult is discovered, it will probably be found to be a very remarkable species; in fact, the specimen described exhibits characters differing from those of every other known Humming-bird, among which its singularly-marked, rounded tail is especially noticeable.

CALLIPHLOX ? IRIDESCENS, Gould.

The whole of the body, including the upper and under tail-coverts, iridescent, pale green and light coppery-red, most brilliant on the throat; the deeply forked tail steely dark-brown, each feather tipped with a more bronzy or purplish hue, which is seen only in certain lights; upper mandible and the tip of the lower one black, the remainder of the latter apparently reddish flesh-colour.

Total length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{3}{4}$; wing $1\frac{9}{16}$; tail $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Rio de Janeiro.

Remark.—If, as I believe, I am right in referring this little bird to the genus *Calliphlox*, it is one of the most remarkable Humming-birds that it has fallen to my lot to describe. In its size and form it is very similar to *C. amethystina*, but in colouring it is like a *Chlorostilbon*. The only specimen I have seen was sent to me by T. Reeves, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro.

APHANTOCHROA ? GULARIS, Gould.

Crown shining grass-green; back of the neck, shoulders, back,

upper tail-coverts, and two centre tail-feathers deep grass-green; under surface of the body grass-green, with the exception of a glittering patch of lilac on the throat and the centre of the abdomen, the thighs, and under tail-coverts, which are white; primaries purplish-brown; four outer tail-feathers, on each side, purplish-green; bill slightly curved and black, with the exception of the base of the under mandible, which appears to have been flesh-colour.

Total length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $1\frac{1}{8}$; wing $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. My specimens were procured on the banks of the Rio Napo.

Remark.—In the general style of its colouring, and in the shortness and similar colouring of its tail, this bird approaches more nearly to *Aphantochroa cirrhochloris* than to any other species; but it differs from that bird in having a much longer bill, and a bright metallic deep lilac patch on the throat, similar to that observed in *Phaiolaima rubinoïdes*; and in having white under tail-coverts. In size it is somewhat smaller.

ERIOCNEMIS SQUAMATA, Gould.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, upper surface, sides of the neck, and flanks coppery-bronze, inclining to green on the back and to rust-colour on the upper tail-coverts; throat, chest, and centre of the abdomen hoary-grey with green and coppery reflexions; in certain lights the feathers of the throat and chest appear to be edged with grey, giving those parts a scaled appearance—hence the specific name; under tail-coverts smoky-grey; anterior portion of the feathers clothing the tarsi white, the posterior portion buff; tail dull steel-black; wings purplish-brown; bill black.

Total length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $2\frac{5}{8}$; tail $1\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. Ecuador.

Remark.—This bird is nearly allied to *Eriocnemis lugens*; but it differs from that bird in its considerably larger size, and in the particular colouring of the tarsi-feathers, in which respect it assimilates to *E. aureliæ*. The three species, indeed, viz. *E. lugens*, *aureliæ*, and *squamata*, constitute a minute section of the genus, and all, I believe, inhabit very high mountains.

SCHISTES PERSONATUS, Gould.

Forehead, face, and throat glittering brilliant green, in the form of a mask, posterior to which is a patch of black, below this spring two lengthened tufts of violet-blue feathers, below these tufts a crescentic mark of white; crown of the head, back of the neck, back and shoulders golden-green; tail green, each feather crossed near its apex by a broad band of steel- or bluish-black; abdomen green; wings purplish-brown; bill black.

Total length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill $\frac{7}{8}$; wing $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Ecuador.

Remark.—This species is nearly allied to *Schistes geoffroyi*; but it is a much finer bird, the forehead and throat being covered by a mask of glittering green; its bill is also considerably longer.

THALURANIA TSCHUDII, Gould.

Crown of the head and all the upper surface golden-green, inclining to bronzy-green on the tail-coverts; throat beautiful green; abdomen prussian-blue; under tail-coverts steel-black, many of the feathers slightly fringed with white; thighs, tarsi, and anal region white; tail steel-black.

Total length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill 1; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. The neighbourhood of the River Ucayali, and the countries of Ecuador and Peru.

Remark.—The two species to which this bird is most nearly allied are the *T. furcata* and *T. nigrofasciata*; but it differs from the former in having a more robust body and broader tail-feathers, and in having the abdomen prussian-blue instead of ultramarine-blue; and from the latter in the form of the green mark on the throat, which in this bird is truncate, while in *T. nigrofasciata* it descends nearly to a point towards the centre of the abdomen. This is the species mentioned by Tschudi in his 'Fauna Peruana,' under the name of *Trochilus furcatus*,—a fact of which I am certain, as I have received a specimen from his collection direct from Neuchatel.

OREOPYRA LEUCASPIS, Gould.

Crown of the head exceedingly beautiful glittering grass-green; back of the neck, and all the upper surface, deep grass-green, with bronzy reflexions; throat pure white, contrasting conspicuously with the glittering grass-green of the breast; flanks and abdomen greyish-green, with bronzy reflexions; wings purplish-brown; tail forked and steel-black; thighs thickly clothed with hoary or greyish-brown feathers; behind the eye, and extending some distance down the sides of the neck, is a stripe of pure white; bill straight, and both mandibles of a uniform black.

Total length $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; bill $1\frac{5}{8}$; wing $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. The Volcano of Chiriqui in Costa Rica, where it was discovered by M. Warszewicz at an elevation of from 9000 to 10,000 feet.

Remark.—One solitary individual, and that badly shot about the tail, is the only example I have ever seen of this remarkable and beautiful bird—a bird which differs so much from every other member of the *Trochilidae*, that I have been necessitated to make it the type of a new genus.

3. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF MANAKIN FROM NORTHERN BRAZIL. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

Our Corresponding Member, M. Jules Verreaux, of Paris, has kindly sent to me for examination a specimen of a Manakin lately received by one of his correspondents from Para, which seems to belong to a different species from any heretofore described. Its nearest

ally is certainly *Pipra filicauda* of Spix; but it is readily distinguishable from that and every other member of the group, with which I am acquainted, by the form of the tail-feathers. The outer rectrices are acuminate and produced; the second, third, and succeeding pairs in a less degree than the first; the outer pair exceeding the medial rectrices, which have nearly the ordinary normal form, by nearly half an inch. In *P. filicauda*, as is well known, the rectrices are nearly of equal length, and terminate in a long hair-like filament. Further differences from *Pipra filicauda* are observable in the crimson colour descending lower down the back above, and pervading the breast and upper part of the belly. In the latter respect this species approaches to *P. aureola* and its scarcely separable ally, *P. flavicollis* of the Rio Negro, an example of which was in the same collection.

I propose to call this Manakin

PIPIRA HETEROCERCA, sp. nov.

Velutino-nigra: dorso superiore pileoque toto cum nucha coccineis: fronte, ciliis oculorum et corpore subtus flavis, pectore coccineo perfuso: tectricibus subalaribus et macula in pogonio inferiore remigum albis: caudæ rectricibus lateralibus elongatis, acuminatis, medias valde excedentibus: rostro plumbeo, pedibus obscure carneis.

Long. tota 4·25, alæ 2·5, caudæ rectricum lateralium 1·75, medianum 1·3.

Hab. In ripis fl. Amazonum sup.

Obs. Affinis *P. filicaudæ* et *P. aureolæ*, sed caudæ forma primo visu distinguenda.

4. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW TYRANT-BIRD OF THE GENUS *ELAINEA* FROM THE ISLAND OF SAINT THOMAS, WEST INDIES. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Osbert Salvin landed at St. Thomas for a few hours on his way out to Guatemala in the spring of last year, and with characteristic energy took out his gun for a ramble. The first shot fired secured two examples of a bird not previously known as an inhabitant of this island*, and, I believe, new to science,—a species of Tyrant-bird of the genus *Elainea*†. Mr. Riise, so well known for his collections in different branches of Natural History made in this island, having had his attention drawn to the existence of this bird by Mr. A. Newton, caused a search to be made, and obtained six other specimens, which I now exhibit. It is to this gentleman that I propose to dedicate this species, in commemoration of his exertions in confirming Mr. Salvin's discovery, by the name of

* See Messrs. A. and E. Newton's articles on the Birds of St. Croix and St. Thomas in the 'Ibis,' 1859, pp. 59, 138, 252, 365.

† This genus of Sundeval has been written in many different ways (sc. *Elænia*, *Elainia*, &c.); but the proper orthography is certainly *Elainea*, from *ἐλαῖνος* or *ἐλαίνεος*, *oleagineus*.

ELAINEA RIISII, sp. nov.

Fuscescenti-olivaceus : pileo cristato intus albo : loris albescen-
tibus, alis nigricantibus, primariis olivaceo stricte, secundariis
et tectricibus flavicanti-albo latius marginatis : cauda nigri-
canti-fusca, marginibus externis olivacescentibus : subtus cine-
racescenti-albus, abdomine flavido lavato : rostro superiore ob-
scure corneo, inferiore rubello, pedibus nigris.

	Long. tota.	alæ.	caudæ.
Spec. a, ♂, 5.4		3.0	2.7
— b, ♀, 5.0		2.7	2.2
— c, ? 6.0		3.1	2.8
— d, 6.0		2.9	2.7
— e, 5.7		2.8	2.5
— f, 5.8		3.0	2.8
— g, 5.8		3.0	2.8

Hab. In ins. S. Thomæ Antillensium.

Mus. P. L. S.

Obs. Affinis *Elaineæ paganæ* et ejusdem formæ, sed rostro longiore, compressiore, et corpore subtus pallidiore distinguenda.

I have specimens of two species of this genus of *Tyrannidæ* in my collection from Jamaica. One of them is *E. cottæ* of Gosse; the other, as far as I know, undescribed, but quite different from the present. I have also an *Elainea* from Tobago, which I cannot refer strictly to any known species.

5. ON THE AFRICAN TRIONICES WITH HIDDEN FEET (EMYDA). BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

There have been five species of my genus *Emyda*, which MM. Duméril and Bibron afterwards most unnecessarily named *Cryptopus*, described as found in Africa, viz.—

1. *Cryptopus senegalensis*, Dum. & Bib., from Senegal.
2. *Cyclanosteus petersii*, Gray, from the Gambia.
3. *Cyclanosteus frenatus*, Peters, MSS., from Mozambique.
4. *Cryptopus aubryi*, Duméril, from Gaboou.
5. *Aspidochelys livingstonii*, Gray, from Mozambique.

Now it is very doubtful if several of these names are not synonymous, not because there is any doubt as to the distinctness of species, as some neophyte belonging to the Darwinian School might suspect, but simply because the materials on which they are founded do not afford us sufficient information or means of comparison.

Cryptopus senegalensis was described from a very young specimen in the Paris Museum before it had any of the sternal callosities developed. The specimen of *Trionyx*, with flaps over its feet, which we have received from the same locality, is unfortunately in the same condition; and though it affords very good evidence that it is destitute of any bones on the margin of the shield, and therefore does not

belong to the same genus as the Asiatic animal with which M. Duméril associated it, yet it does not give us the means of knowing to which, if to either, of the two African forms, viz. *Cyclanosteus* and *Aspidochelys*, it should be referred.

The description of Duméril, and the colouring of the head, &c. of the specimen in the Museum, show that it must be distinct from *Cyclanosteus frenatus* and from *Cryptopus aubryi* (which may be synonymous), as it has small white dots on its head; while *C. frenatus*, as its name implies, and *C. aubryi*, as its figure shows, are not spotted, and have black lines on the side of the head and neck.

Cyclanosteus petersii and *Aspidochelys livingstonii* have been described from shells of adult animals only, without any remains of the bodies attached to them, so that it is not possible to know whether either of them be the adult form of *Emyda senegalensis*, or what is the colouring of their head, which is a very distinctive character in the animals of this family.

Cyclanosteus frenatus is known only from a note which Dr. Peters sent home in 1848, shortly after his return from Mozambique.

Cryptopus aubryi is well described and figured by M. Duméril in the Rev. Zool. for 1856, p. 374. t. 20, and it appears to be very nearly allied to the shield which I have lately described and figured in the 'Proceedings' of the Society, under the name of *Aspidochelys livingstonii* (antea, p. 6); but we cannot be certain that the animal from Gaboon and that from Mozambique are identical, until we know what are the peculiarities of the head of the Mozambique species. I may state that Mr. Cope, in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia' for 1859 (p. 295), has formed M. A. Duméril's species into a genus, under the name of *Heptathyra*, in which he evidently intended to include my genus *Aspidochelys*. As his paper was read in 1859 and mine in 1860, his name ought to have priority, unless it may be found desirable, as there is a considerable difference between them in the form of the sternal callosities, to preserve both the names.

The African species known in their adult stage may be arranged thus:—

A. Sternal callosities 9; hinder pair small.

1. CYCLANOSTEUS. The hinder pair of callosities very small, and far apart.

C. petersii, Gray, Cat. Tortoises, B.M. 65. t. 29. Gambia.

B. Sternal callosities 7; hinder pair large.

2. HEPTATHYRA. The hinder pair of callosities rhombic, united together by their whole inner edge.

H. aubryi, Dum. Rev. Zool. 1856, 364. t. 20.

Neck with three black streaks, the lateral ones from the eye; occiput with two short black streaks. Gaboon.

see B.M. 65
t. 29

see Cape Race
W. S. 1860
1859 29. 8

3. *ASPIDOCHELYS*. The hinder pair of callosities oblong, united by their hinder edge only.

A. livingstonii, Gray, P. Z. S. 1860, 6. t. 22. River Zambesi.

The only specimen of the Senegal species yet known to me is very young; it does not show the sternal callosities, and has still remains of the umbilical slit. It may be described as follows:—

EMYDA SENEGALENSIS, Gray.

Cryptopus senegalensis, Dum. & Bibr.

In spirits. Grey; beneath, white. Head above with many symmetrical roundish white spots, and a short white streak in the centre of the crown; upper part of the neck with symmetrical white marbling. Upper shell grey, with small round scattered black spots, with a distinct central keel, which is rather broad and smooth in front, becomes suddenly narrow, and is converted into a series of close tubercles at the middle of the back. Back with rather irregular, often interrupted, somewhat concentric lines of small tubercles, which converge towards the central keel behind, and with a number of larger isolated, but rather crowded, tubercles on the middle of the front edge; sternum blackish, white on the margin.

Hab. Senegal.

Aspidonectes aspidus Cape Bore

6. ON NEW REPTILES AND FISHES FROM MEXICO.

BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

A collection of Reptiles and Fishes made by one of the correspondents of M. Sallé in Mexico, and purchased for the British Museum, contains, besides many other scarce species—as *Cubina grandis*, Gray, *Gerrhonotus imbricatus* and *tessellatus*, Wiegman, *Geophis (Crotaphaga) chalybea*, Wagl. (scales keeled), *Conopsis nasus*, Gthr., *Zamenis mexicanus*, D. & B., *Atropus undulatus*, Jan., &c.,—the following new species.

SAURIA.

MABOUIA BREVIROSTRIS.

Diagnosis.—The snout (from the anterior margin of the eye) is a little shorter than the width between the orbits. Twenty-four longitudinal series of scales round the middle of the trunk, two entire and two half series along the back between the white streaks. Two large anal shields in front of the vent, with a small additional one on each side. A series of large shields along the lower part of the tail. Back brown, separated from the sides, which are black, by a white streak, running from the snout, above the eye, to the origin of the tail, where it is gradually lost. Another streak, less distinct, borders the lower lip, and the black coloration of the side. Belly whitish, the centre of each scale being minutely dotted with greyish.

Hab. Oaxaca (Mexico).

The general arrangement of the shields of the head being the same as in *Mabouia agilis*, it does not appear necessary to give a detailed description of them. The present species is very similar to the latter, but distinguished by a considerably shorter snout. The large scales on the back and the large anal shields are sufficient characters to distinguish it from *M. lacepedii*, &c.

OPHIDIA.

LEPTODEIRA DISCOLOR.

Diagnosis.—Anal bifid; scales in nineteen rows. Posterior maxillary tooth longest and strongest, in a continuous series with the other teeth, not grooved. Dirty-white, with numerous black cross-bands extending on to the ventral plates; belly uniform whitish.

Hab. Oaxaca (Mexico).

Description.—The head is rather broad and depressed, the snout rounded; the eye is of moderate size, its vertical diameter being about one-third the width between the eyes; the trunk is rounded, and, like the tail, somewhat slender. The rostral shield reaches just to the upper surface of the snout; the frontals are nearly square: the anterior pair are one-third the size of the posterior, which are slightly bent downwards to the side of the head; the vertical is pentagonal, longer than broad; the occipitals rounded posteriorly. Nostril situated between two nasals; loreal quadrangular; one anterior and two posterior oculars; seven or eight upper labial shields, the third and fourth or the fourth and fifth entering the orbit. There is one elongate temporal shield in contact with both the oculars; the other temporals, five in number, are scale-like. The medial lower labial is triangular and rather small; nine lower labials, the first of which is in contact with its fellow behind the median shield. There are two pairs of chin-shields, of nearly equal size. The scales are in nineteen rows, smooth, rhombic, those of the sides similar to those on the back. The number of the ventral plates varies between 182 and 179, that of the caudal between 88 and 87.

The ground-colour of the upper parts is dirty-white: the upper part of the head is brown; there is a whitish collar behind the occipitals. Fifty-one or fifty-four black bands cross the trunk and extend on to the edge of the belly; they are broader than the interspaces between, and become interrupted and spot-like on the tail. All the lower parts are uniform whitish.

	in.	lin.
Total length	21	1
Length of the head	0	7
Greatest width of the head	0	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Length of the trunk	14	6
— of the tail	6	0

This species might be easily taken for a variety of *Leptodeira annulata* or *Leptodeira torquata**, exhibiting nearly the same physiognomy, and externally differing only in its more slender body,

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. March 1860, p.169, pl. x. fig. A.

fewer scales, and somewhat modified coloration. Nevertheless, we should be obliged to refer these snakes to different genera, if we were to adopt the dentition as the chief systematic principle: namely, *L. annulata* to *Dipsas*, *L. torquata* to *Liophis*, and *L. discolor* to *Coronella*.

PISCES.

CHROMIS NEBULIFERA, sp. nov.

D. $\frac{13}{12}$. A. $\frac{6}{9}$. V. 1/5. L. lat. 35. L. transv. 6/13.

Mouth narrow, protractile; teeth of the jaws cardiform, in a short band, those of the outer series larger, somewhat compressed, brown at the tip; palate smooth. Opercles scaly; præopercular margin entire. Nostril simple.

The height of the body is contained three times and one-half in the total length, the length of the head four times and two-thirds. The interorbital space is convex, and its width rather more than the diameter of the eye, which is one-half the length of the snout. There are six series of small scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. The dorsal fin and the lateral line commence on the same vertical; caudal truncated; the commencement of the anal falls vertically below the sixteenth dorsal spine; the ventral is inserted behind the pectoral, and extends on to the vent. Greenish, the middle of the body clouded with blackish, in form of indistinct vertical bands; a round black spot at the root of the caudal; the outer parts of the fins blackish.

This species would be placed in the genus *Heros* of Heckel.

Hab. Fresh waters of Mexico.

	in.	lin.
Total length	7	0
Height of the body	2	0
Length of the head	1	6
Diameter of the eye	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$

CHROMIS FENESTRATA, n. sp.

D. $\frac{17}{12}$. A. $\frac{6}{9}$. V. 1/5. L. lat. 33. L. transv. 6/13.

Mouth narrow, protractile; teeth of the jaws cardiform, in a short band; those of the outer series larger, somewhat compressed, brown at the tip; palate smooth. Opercles scaly; præopercular margin entire. Nostril simple.

The height of the body is contained two and three-fifth times in the total length; the length of the head four times. The interorbital space is convex, and its width more than the diameter of the eye, which is one-half the length of the snout. There are five series of scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. The dorsal fin and the lateral line commence on the same vertical; caudal truncated; the commencement of the anal falls vertically below the fifteenth dorsal spine; the ventral is inserted behind the

pectoral and extends on to the anal. Blackish-green, with six black vertical bands, crossing a deep black longitudinal band, which runs from above the pectoral to the root of the caudal. Vertical and ventral fins blackish, darkest at the base and margins.

This species would be placed in the genus *Heros* of Heckel.

Hab. Río de la Lana (Mexico).

	in.	lin.
Total length.....	3	8
Length of the head.....	0	11
Height of the body.....	1	5
Diameter of the eye.....	0	2½

TETRAGONOPTERUS ÆNEUS.

D. 11. A. 26. V. 8. L. lat. 35. L. transv. 7/6.

The height of the body is contained three times or three and a half times in the total length, and the length of the head four and four-fifths times. The interorbital space is convex, and its width more than the diameter of the eye, which equals nearly the extent of the snout. Uniform bronze-coloured, with a brownish spot at the root of the caudal.

Hab. Fresh waters of Oaxaca (Mexico).

	in.	lin.
Total length.....	3	5
Height of the body.....	1	1
Length of the head.....	0	8½
Diameter of the eye.....	0	2¼

7. DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SHELLS FROM THE COLLECTION OF HUGH CUMING, ESQ. BY TEMPLE PRIME, OF NEW YORK.

1. *BATISSA UNIONIFORMIS*, Prime. *B. testa ovato-orbiculari, subæquilaterali, elongata, fortis, intus violacea, epidermide brunnea vestita, sulcis remotis, umbonibus depressis, erosio, antice inclinatis; dentibus cardinalibus crassis; lateralibus angustis, regulariter serrulatis.*

Long. 4½, lat. 3, diam. 1⅞, poll.

Hab. —?

2. *BATISSA GRACILIS*, Prime. *B. testa ovato-subrhomboidæa, depressa, lævi, inæquilaterali, epidermide virescente vestita, transversim irregulariter sulcata; umbonibus tumidis, erosio; valvis intus ad margines violaceis; cardine angusto; dentibus cardinalibus inæqualibus; lateralibus elongatis.*

Long. 3, lat. 2½, diam. 2½, poll.

Hab. —?

3. *BATISSA FUSCATA*, Prime. *B. testa ovato-trigona, oblonga, inæquilaterali, in medio tumida, transversim regulariter striata,*

epidermide polita, nigro-virescente vestita; umbonibus tumidis; intus cærulea; cardine angusto, obliquo, inæqualiter tridentato; dentibus cardinalibus simplicibus; lateralibus angustis.

Long. 3, lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$, poll.

Hab. — ?

4. BATISSA COMPRESSA, Prime. *B. testa ovato-orbiculari, tumida, compressa, subæquilaterali, intus violacea, epidermide polita, atro-virescente vestita; umbonibus erosis, dentibus cardinalibus subæqualibus, lateralibus elongatis, serrulatis.*

Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $1\frac{1}{10}$, poll.

Hab. Borneo.

5. BATISSA INFLATA, Prime. *B. testa magna, orbiculari, inæquilaterali, crassa, solida, obtusa, epidermide rugosa, fusco-nigrescente vestita; umbonibus productis, erosis, obliquis; valvis intus albis et violaceis; dentibus cardinalibus crassis, subæqualibus; lateralibus angustis.*

Long. $3\frac{1}{3}$, lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$, diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$, poll.

Hab. Nicobar.

6. BATISSA MINOR, Prime. *B. testa parva, tenui, suborbiculari, valde obliqua, subæquilaterali, depressiuscula, transversim regulariter striata, epidermide polita, virescente vestita, intus violacea; dentibus cardinalibus tribus, inæqualibus, brevibus subcanaliculatis; lateralibus elongatis, regulariter et tenuiter serrulatis.*

Long. $1\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $2\frac{2}{10}$, diam. $\frac{1}{2}$, poll.

Hab. Feejee Islands.

7. BATISSA FORTIS, Prime. *B. testa orbiculari, oblique inæquilaterali, tumida, crassa, intus violacea, epidermide nigro-virescente vestita, umbonibus prominentibus, erosis, antice inclinatis, dentibus cardinalibus crassis, subæquilateralibus; lateralibus angustis, brevibus.*

Long. $2\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $1\frac{3}{5}$, poll.

Hab. New Caledonia.

8. BATISSA ELONGATA, Prime. *B. testa orbiculato-trigona, inflata, subcordiformi, inæquilaterali; epidermide fusca vestita; umbonibus tumidis, erosis; valvis solidis, intus albis; dentibus cardinalibus inæqualibus, prominentibus, duobus bifidis; dentibus lateralibus brevibus.*

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$, poll.

Hab. New Caledonia.

9. CYRENA FLAVA, Prime. *C. testa orbiculato-trigona, depressiuscula, transversim inæqualiter striata, inæquilaterali, epidermide luteo-florescente vestita, valvis crassis, solidis, intus candidissimis; umbonibus parvis, obliquis, erosis; cardine an-*

gusto, inæqualiter tridentato; dente laterali postico compresso, antico brevior acuto.

Long. $1\frac{7}{10}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $\frac{9}{10}$, poll.

Hab. — ?

10. CYRENA BRUNNEA, Prime. *C. testa orbiculato-subtrigona, subinflata, subæquilaterali, transversim tenuiter et regulariter striata, epidermide fuscescens vestita, valvis crassis, solidis; intus candidissima; latere antico producto, latere postico truncato; cardine angusto; dentibus cardinalibus subæqualibus; lateralibus subæqualibus, antico paulo crassiore.*

Long. $1\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$, diam. 1, poll.

Hab. — ?

11. CYRENA OBSCURA, Prime. *C. testa trigona, inflata, cordiformi, solidissima, alta, tumida, inæquilaterali, transversim striata, epidermide fuscata vestita, intus alba; umbonibus prominentibus, erosis; cardine angusto; dentibus cardinalibus tribus inæqualibus; lateralibus magnis, antico majore, acuto.*

Long. $1\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $1\frac{7}{10}$, diam. $1\frac{5}{10}$, poll.

Hab. New Granada.

12. CORBICULA MAXIMA, Prime. *C. testa maxima, orbiculato-trigona, solida, tumida, inæquilaterali, compressa, transversim tenuissime et regulariter striata; epidermide flavescente, nitidissima, intus alba; umbonibus parvis, acutis; dentibus cardinalibus inæqualibus, divaricatis; lateralibus elongatis, angustis, subæqualibus, arcuatis, tenuissime serrulatis.*

Long. $1\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$, diam. 1, poll.

Hab. — ?

13. CORBICULA OVALIS, Prime. *C. testa æquilaterali, tumidula, epidermide fuscescens vestita, transversim regulariter striata; intus violacea; umbonibus prominentibus, violaceo subradiatis; cardine incrassato, inæqualiter tridentato; dentibus lateralibus crassis, prælongis, tenuissime striatis.*

Long. 1, lat. $\frac{8}{10}$, diam. $\frac{5}{10}$, poll.

Hab. — ?

14. CORBICULA CYRENIFORMIS, Prime. *C. testa trigona, æquilaterali, subcordiformi, inflata, tumida, crassa, fortissima, intus violacea, epidermide fuscescens vestita, transversim regulariter striata, rugosa; umbonibus tumidis, erosis, obliquis, dentibus cardinalibus fortibus inæqualibus, lateralibus subæqualibus, striatis.*

Long. $1\frac{3}{10}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{10}$, diam. $\frac{7}{10}$, poll.

Hab. — ?

15. CORBICULA REGULARIS, Prime. *C. testa ovato-transversa, æquilaterali, intus violacea, epidermide viridi-flavescente; um-*

bonibus disparibus; dentibus cardinalibus tribus, inæqualibus, lateralibus prælongis, striatis.

Long. $\frac{9}{10}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$, diam. $\frac{4}{10}$, poll.

Hab. Deccan, India.

16. CORBICULA TENUISTRIATA, Prime. *C. testa trigona, æquilaterali, alta, tumidula, lævissima; epidermide flavescente nitidissima, transversim regulariter striata; intus alba; umbonibus prominentibus erosis; cardine angusto, tridentato; dentibus lateralibus angustissimis, elongatis, tenuissime serrulatis.*

Long. $\frac{7}{10}$, lat. $\frac{6}{10}$, diam. $\frac{4}{10}$, poll.

Hab. — ?

17. SPHÆRIUM INCONSPICUUM, Prime. *S. testa ovato-subrhomboidea, compressa, lævi, fragili, subinæquilaterali, epidermide nitida lutescente vestita, transversim tenuiter et lævissime striata; umbonibus parvis, tumidis; dentibus cardinalibus minimis, lateralibus elongatis.*

Long. $\frac{4}{10}$, lat. $\frac{3}{10}$, diam. $\frac{1}{10}$, poll.

Hab. Lycia.

18. SPHÆRIUM SUBTRANSVERSUM, Prime. *S. testa ovato-oblonga, æquilaterali, tenui, fragili, parva, compressa, epidermide flavescente vestita, umbonibus magnis haud tumidis.*

Long. $\frac{3}{10}$, lat. $\frac{2}{10}$, diam. $\frac{1}{10}$, poll.

Hab. Tobasco.

19. PIDIDIUM RETUSUM, Prime. *P. testa minuta, ovato-subrhomboidea, complanata, inæquilaterali, tumida, postice rotundata, tenuiter striata, epidermide corneo-flavescente vestita; umbonibus tumidis.*

Hab. Honduras.

20. PIDIDIUM ANGULATUM, Prime. *P. testa minuta, elongata, ovato-orbiculari, inæquilaterali postice subtruncata, epidermide corneo-flavescente vestita, tenuissime striata, umbonibus parvis, tumidis.*

Hab. Valparaiso.

June 26th, 1860.

Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth, in the Chair.

Mr. Leadbeater exhibited some heads of the American Wapiti Stag (*Cervus canadensis*) of which the antlers were of remarkable size and strength—one of the heads weighing over 32 lbs., and three specimens of Buffon's Skua (*Lestris cephus*), in fine plumage, lately obtained on the coast of Ireland.